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Obesity Matters: Targeted education addressing consultation and communication skills may strengthen midwifery practice when caring for obese pregnant women. A qualitative interview study.

--Manuscript Draft--

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Full Title:	Obesity Matters: Targeted education addressing consultation and communication skills may strengthen midwifery practice when caring for obese pregnant women. A qualitative interview study.
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Abstract:	<p>Obese pregnant women (BMI>30kg/m²) are at increased risk of developing complications during pregnancy, labour and birth. Furthermore, their offspring are at risk of short and long-term health complications. Midwives are ideally situated to inform women about risks and to support them in optimising their health. How midwives raise and maintain dialogue with women about this health issue is not well understood.</p> <p>A qualitative research study was conducted drawing on the principles of social constructionism to explore how midwives practiced and maintained dialogue with women about the risks of living with obesity.</p> <p>Data were analysed thematically, three themes emerged: 'situational context of practice', 'constructing partnerships with women', 'midwife as a public health agent'. Midwives appeared to have learned their communication skills informally, 'on the job', and utilised institutional questionnaires as a mechanism for opening 'sensitive' conversations. This approach appeared to guide appointment dialogue but risked providing woman-centred care to individuals whilst concurrently inhibiting development of professional autonomy.</p> <p>Providing educational opportunities for midwives with respect to consultation education in midwifery curricula may strengthen midwifery practice with respect to discussing sensitive topics.</p>
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Introduction

Obesity has been recognised as one of the leading health concerns in our society (World Health Organisation 2018). Evidence suggests that good health is at risk for those individuals who live with BMI>30kg/m² (Herring et al. 2010; Russell et al. 2010; Furness et al. 2011; Heslehurst et al. 2013; Foster et al. 2014). However, obesity rates continue to rise, and obesity remains prevalent both nationally and globally (Scottish Public Health Observatory 2018; World Health Organisation 2015), multi-factorial reasons have been cited for this such as diets high in obesogenic foods and sedentary lifestyles (Vandevijvere et al. 2018).

Living with a raised BMI>30kg/m² whilst pregnant carries risks for both women, and their babies that can lead to poor pregnancy outcomes for both and risk the ongoing health of the off spring (Tables 1,2 and 3). Evidence cited, (Tables 1,2 and 3) suggests that the continued prevalence of obesity in pregnant women will impact upon future generations, who will, in turn, experience the incumbent risks of obesity and sub-optimal health. It is likely therefore, that the ongoing cycle of obesity will continue to impact on the costs of future healthcare provision.

Midwives, as the first professional point of contact for many women, have a key role to play in providing appropriate evidenced based advice regarding lifestyle choices of which diet, physical activity and weight management are a few (Dunkley-Bent 2004). Furthermore, providing women with dietary and physical activity advice has been found to improve maternal health and pregnancy outcomes (Jewell et al. 2014; McGiveron et al. 2014; Ronnberg et al. 2014; Haby et al. 2015). Raising the topic of, and maintaining dialogue with women about obesity has been found to be challenging, with professionals being fearful of offending women (Furness et al. 2011; Macleod et al. 2013; Wilkinson et al. 2013; Foster & Hirst 2014). Research was undertaken to gain deeper understanding of community

midwifery practice and how appropriate information is provided to obese women in South East Scotland.

Table1 – Summary of maternal risks when a woman is obese during pregnancy

Risks to obese pregnant women
Gestational Diabetes (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Hypertensive disorders (Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia) (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Venous thromboembolic disease (VTE) (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Risk of requiring induction of labour and the incumbent risks (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Risk of requiring caesarean section and its incumbent risks (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Risks of wound infections (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Difficulty with breastfeeding (Keely et al. 2015)

Table 2 – Risks to the fetus when a mother is obese.

Risks to the pregnancy where a mother is obese
Miscarriage (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Fetal abnormality (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Macrosomic fetus leading to complications at delivery such as shoulder dystocia (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Preterm birth (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Stillbirth ((Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Table 3 – Risks to the newborn where the mother is obese

Risks to the newborn where the mother is obese
Macrosomia (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Brachial injury and fractured clavicle (as a result of shoulder dystocia) (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Higher risk of the baby being admitted to the neonatal unit (Catalano et al 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Hypoglycaemia (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Difficulty establishing breastfeeding (Keely et al. 2015)

Antenatal Care in South East Scotland

Community midwives who took part in this study are based in various health centres and GP surgeries and ensure that every woman in every geographical area has access to midwifery services. During the antenatal course, the community midwife is responsible for providing holistic care to women ensuring that appropriate referrals are made to specialists when risks are identified or deviations from normal occur, ensuring appropriate care is provided (Pathways in maternity care 2009; The Best Start 2017).

Aim of Research Study

The aim of the research was to gain deeper understanding about how community midwives practice with respect to raising the topic of obesity and to explore how they maintained dialogue with women about this. Community midwives are well placed to discuss complex health issues with women and their families throughout pregnancy and in the postnatal period of which living with a raised BMI is one. Prior to commencing the research, a narrative literature review was undertaken, the findings of which informed the study design.

Literature review

The literature search took place between January and April 2015 and aimed to identify literature that reported on professional practice with respect to caring for and advising obese pregnant women. Figure 1 outlines the search strategy that was utilised during this review. The literature was reviewed using questions adapted from Greenhalgh (1998) for quantitative papers, and Walsh and Downe (2006) for qualitative papers. Three dominant themes were found: (Table 4) - Midwives perceived that they lacked proficiency in advice giving, midwives were fearful of damaging the midwife/woman relationship, midwives had received insufficient education (about obesity as a topic).

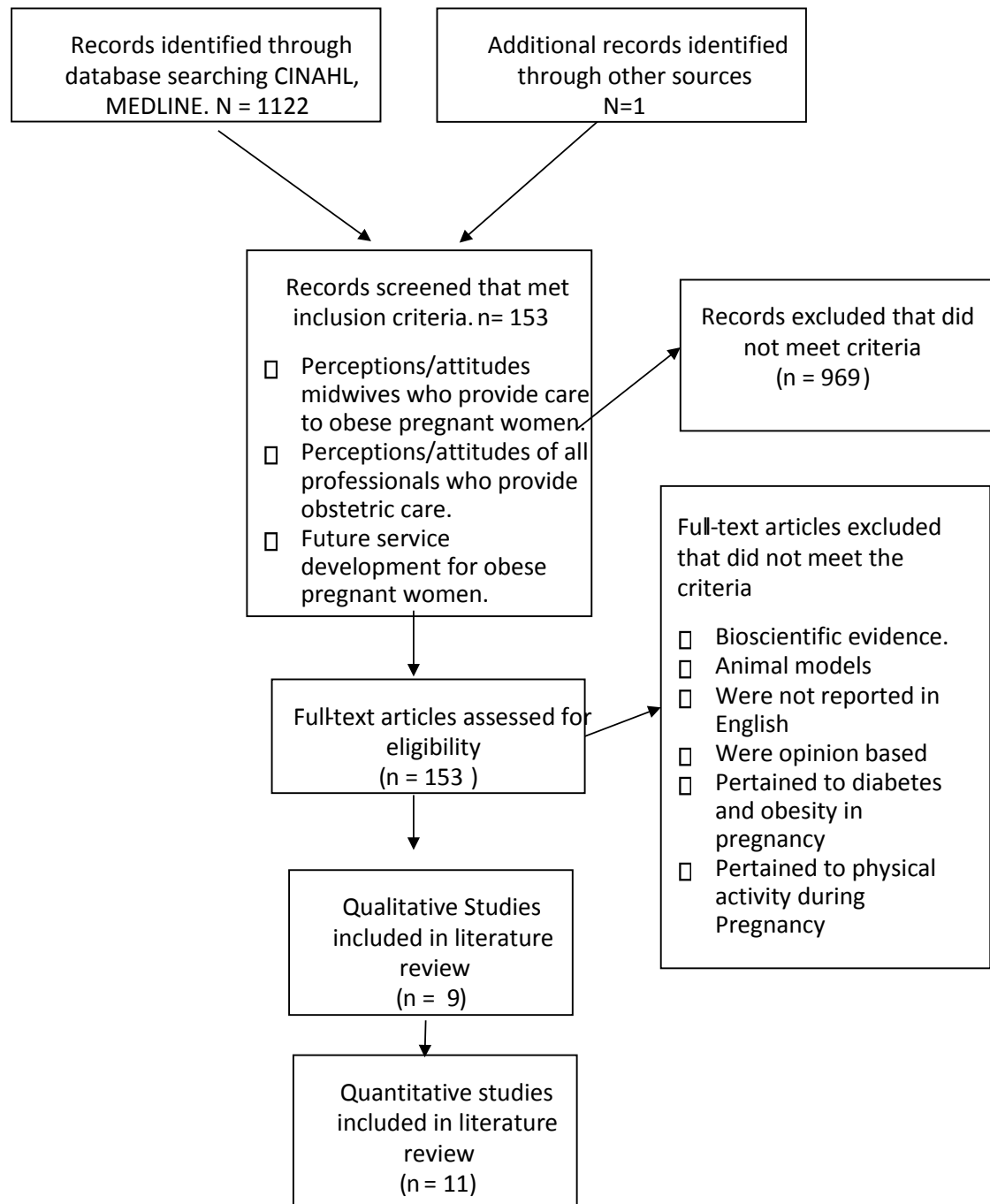


Figure 1 – PRISMA chart summarising literature search strategy.

Ethical Approval

Ethics approval for this study was gained from the Higher Education Institution (HEI) and Research and Development department of the NHS Health Board (R&D 2017/0316) where the investigation was to be undertaken, NHS ethical approval for this study was not required because no service users were asked to participate.

Table 4 – Summary of findings from the literature review

	Number of Papers	Years of publication	Key Findings
Qualitative research (Professional practice)	9	2010 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwives lack proficiency to raise and discuss the topics surrounding obesity. • Concern that doing so will negatively impact the midwife/woman relationship.
Quantitative research (Professional practice)	11	2010 - 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational provision is required for midwives

Recruitment

Initially, face-to-face meetings were held with community midwifery teams, information sheets were distributed to individuals for them to consider and a follow up call was made to them after a twenty-four hour period asking if they would like to participate. Extra information sheets were left in each office to allow those who had been off duty on the day of the visit, ensuring that the research was effectively advertised. Two midwives made

contacted with the researcher as a result of this strategy and participated in the study. In total, thirteen practicing community midwives consented to take part. A summary of participant characteristics can be seen in Table 1.

Table 5 – Summary of participant characteristics

Participant Name *	Length of Community Experience	Area of Practice **
Anna	15 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Beth	17 years	Semi-rural – mainly deprived population
Catriona	4.5 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent area.
Denise	1 year	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent area.
Elaine	14 years	Urban – deprived area
Frances	25 years	Rural – deprived area
Gaynor	17 years	Urban – deprived area
Heather	4 years	Urban – affluent area
Issy	6 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Julia	5 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Kat	20 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Linda	1 year	Urban – deprived area
Mandy	3 years	Rural – mixed deprived and affluent population.
All names are pseudonyms to protect participant's identity* Description of area of practice from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation** (SIMD 2018)		

Data Collection

Data were collected from January to May 2018. Following written and ongoing consent, in-depth interviews were chosen as the data collection method and midwives were also provided with a practice diary asking them to reflect upon a maximum of three care episodes where they had provided care to women who had a BMI $\geq 30\text{kg/m}^2$. Interviews lasted between 20 and 65 minutes. The interview schedule was informed by the initial narrative literature review focusing upon professional practice and advice giving in the context of caring for obese pregnant women (Herring et al. 2010; Stotland et al. 2010; Smith et al 2012; Willcox et al 2012; Heslehurst et al. 2013; Knight-Agarwal et al. 2014).

Participants were also asked to fill in the practice diary that reflected on up to five cases where they had provided care to women who had a raised BMI $\geq 30\text{kg/m}^2$. Interviews were transcribed verbatim and data were analysed thematically, data from the practice diaries were also analysed thematically.

Philosophical Underpinning

This study drew on the principles of Social Constructionism, a philosophy rooted in the social sciences (Franklin 1995; Burr 2015; Gergen 2015) that is concerned with the 'language' and 'traditions' of particular groups (Gergen 2015). Gergen (2015) refers to the 'game of words' and suggests that individual groups may all have constructed particular 'languages' and 'behaviours' and that the meanings of particular words, phrases and actions may differ in different contexts.

Community midwives in South East Scotland are currently 'based' in community settings such as general practitioner (GP) surgeries and work both independently and remotely from their hospital-based colleagues. They are often the first point of contact for pregnant women (Pathways in Maternity Care 2009) in Scotland. It is possible that the consequences of this contextual situation where midwives meet women (often for the first time) and aim to concurrently raise sensitive topics and build supportive relationships may be influential in

'constructing' language, practices and behaviours that are unique to community practice and influence how professional conversations develop.

Data Analysis

An iterative, seven-stage stepwise approach was developed (Table 6) (Miles & Huberman 1994; Gibbs 2007; Harding 2019) and data were interrogated, observing for language, traditions and behaviours of midwives as they interacted within their contextual situation (Gergen 2015). Interrogation of the data continued at each stage of analysis, with observance for unique linguistic and behavioural nuances continuing. Three overarching themes were developed that encompassed key elements of community practice: - The contextual situation of practice, constructing relationships with women and the midwife as a public health agent. The data were further analysed and interpreted and sub-themes developed, A summary of these themes and sub-themes can be seen in Table 7.

Table 6 - Stepwise approach to data analysis

Stage of analysis	Progress of analysis (Descriptive to analytical)
1. Transcripts made	To allow familiarisation with the data
2. Transcripts read and re-read	To allow for an overview of the findings/themes that were emerging.
3. Colour coded in the hard copies and preliminary themes identified	Four dominant broad themes identified.
4. Uploading of transcripts in to NVivo 10 computer programme	Original highlighted excerpts assigned a category or node. Nodes expanded and the data were interrogated again with a focus on observing for differences and similarities in views and practices.
5. Line by line analysis observation of the transcripts	Observing for linguistic nuances that allowed for deeper understanding and meaning to be elicited from the data.
6. Preliminary themes identified	Four themes identified pertaining to practice, organisational expectations and societal change.

7. Return to hard copies to re-engage with the data. Line by line analysis repeated observing for language, context and tradition	Three overarching themes identified; Constructing relationships with women*, the situational context of practice and the midwife as a public health agent.
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Table 7 – Summary of key findings.

Main theme	Situational context of practice	Constructing relationships and partnerships with women	Midwives as public health agents
Sub themes 1	Blending the paradigms of midwifery and obstetric practice	Developing an effective partnership with women.	Mode of delivery (public health messages and messengers)
Sub themes 2	'The protocols say' – risk to exercising professional judgement	Information exchange between midwife and woman.	"I think they want us to give everything priority"
Sub themes 3		I just don't know! (enough about the topic)	"[Feeling] so time constrained." Time constraints leading to being unable to hear the woman's full story

Findings - Constructing relationships with women

Midwives appeared to prioritise the development of respectful and trusting relationships with women and their families during the pregnancy and understand that they had a professional duty to provide evidence-based advice: -

*"...You have to get their trust, you have to get their respect as the midwife for that first appointment and you can engage them and they feel and they think you're of value to them as the midwife and that you're educating them and can **give them good advice** then you're*

on their side and they'll come back but if you alienate them at that first appointment and start lecturing them and you know....” (Frances)

However, the subject of weight and weight management appeared to be viewed as a sensitive one that some midwives veered away from for fear of causing offence to women in their care:-

“...I don't actually have a problem with it [discussing having a raised BMI] because I really feel it's a benefit to them that eh....I think it's a benefit to them in that we.....because they are at huge risk, that we can hopefully reduce this risk and that we'll pick up problems sooner rather than later...” (Anna).

“...at that initial meeting you are trying to build up that relationship and the last thing you want to do is annoy...” (Catriona)

The above two quotes demonstrate that despite understanding the potential consequences of being obese, tensions arise for professionals that appear to inhibit meaningful discussion.

Midwives turned to relevant clinical protocols as a 'way in' to the conversation and viewed these documents as 'giving permission' for them to raise sensitive topics of which living with a BMI \geq 30kg/m².is one:-

*“...Yes, yes, because it's not me having a pop at you. It's me being told this is what **I have** to do by clinical guidance from the hospital. Them makes them go (name)'s not having a pop at me and saying I'm fat...” (Elaine)*

Using protocols in this way however, inhibits the development of autonomous practice and suggests that some midwives may be missing opportunities to explore lifestyle choices such

as diet, weight maintenance and physical activity, all of which have been shown to improve outcomes for pregnancy, labour and birth (Jewell et al. 2014; McGivern et al. 2014; Haby et al. 2015). This calls into question their adherence to The Code (NMC 2018) and their understanding of **how** to practice autonomously, an element of which is to provide current evidence-based advice to women without first requiring permission to do so (NMC 2018).

Despite the existence of clinical protocols, some midwives did appear to develop communication strategies of their own volition, attempting to raise conversations with women about living with obesity:-

“...I just think that’s just years and I think realising what works and what doesn’t and also the feedback from my women because I have been here for 13 years, a lot of them say that they like the ‘spade like’ approach that I have...” (Elaine)

However, when probed, this midwife did acknowledge that her communication style was based on her own assessment of her skills and not on evidence-based models. This calls in to questions whether midwives measure their self-assessment against professional standards and may suggest a lack of self-awareness with respect to their professional communication styles.

Information Exchange Between Midwife and Woman

When probed more closely, participants acknowledged that they had learned ‘communication’ informally and ‘on the job’ as a student and during many years of practice rather than as a result of receiving formal education: -

“...I think as a student you’ve got such a fantastic position, you’re in such a fantastic position because you get to work with different midwives and see how they do things and I was forever ‘Oh I like the way she said that’, ‘Oh I like the way she did that’, you know. So you pick up a lot of positive ways of saying things through watching other people and then

I think when you qualify you just have to learn what, what your style is but it takes time to do that you know...” (Linda)

Although there was awareness that individuals used this ‘on the job’ approach to develop their communication skills, there appeared to be a lack of insight about various communications styles that are available (Silverman et al. 2013). It is possible that being exposed to educational opportunities that facilitate exploration of these styles may support practice.

‘The protocols say’ The Risk to Professional Judgement

Institutional questionnaires used to record information in the maternity notes appeared to not only provide permission for midwives to raise the topic of obesity, but also to devolve the responsibility for doing so to the institution: -

“...So I say ‘the computer’s just worked out your BMI, were you aware of your BMI, do you know what BMI is?’ and just you know, explore it with them. And they just go ‘well I know I’m a wee bit heavier’ or sometimes if it’s a second time Mum they’ll go ‘well I’m definitely a wee bit heavier than I was in my first pregnancy’...” (Frances)

In addition, there were several instances where midwives appeared to utilise these questionnaire as a ‘tick-box’ list rather than personalising and structuring the appointments ensuring the inclusion of woman specific topics: -

“...Basically I wait to the point in the notes where I’m almost given licence to talk about it because Trak [computer programme] has told me to talk about it. And the same goes for any other kind of awkward questions like you know the questions about domestic violence,

questions about previous drug use or depression or whatever. I ask the question when it actually occurs in the notes...” (Kat).

This use of questionnaires appears to perpetuate the lack of autonomous practice and facilitates midwives to ‘hide’ behind the questions, suggesting a ‘self-protection’ strategy, although it was not clear what they were protecting themselves from.

Discussion

The importance of the midwife-woman relationship (Foster & Hirst 2014; Jomeen 2017; McParlin et al. 2017) is advocated in the professional driver documents as being a positive force in a woman’s life (Pathways for maternity care 2009; Midwifery 2020 2010; The Best Start 2017). Participants valued the women-midwife relationship, appearing to prioritise it over delivering evidence-based advice that may optimise the health of mother and baby.

These findings mirror other international findings (Heslehurst et al. 2013; Knight-Agarwal et al. 2014; Pan et al 2015; McParlin et al. 2017). This apparent lack of professional awareness calls into question their compliance with the NMC Code of Conduct (NMC 2018) and their understanding of ‘Practise effectively’ (NMC 201, Page 9) concerning their responsibility to deliver evidence-based information.

Participants appeared to pride themselves on being ‘good’ communicators, however they were unable to articulate how they arrived at this conclusion, calling into question their professional knowledge about the communication of sensitive issues. They appeared to judge for themselves, what was ‘good’ or ‘sub-optimal’ practice prior to developing or *constructing* their own practice rather than underpinning it with evidence. This suggests that their professional communication skills may not be as effective as they believe. Silverman et al. (2013, p.7) caution that “experience alone can be a poor teacher” and state that communication education should be as robust as that of any other skill. Provision of targeted education with respect to communication may therefore, strengthen midwifery practice.

Midwives viewed the clinical protocols as providing 'permission' to raise 'sensitive' topics of which obesity is one. This appeared to allow them to 'distance' themselves from the somewhat prescriptive obesity protocol used in the Health Board (Denison et al. 2016) and the investigations that are advised for obese pregnant women, explaining that these were compulsory requirements rather than being optional. This risks midwifery practice being viewed from a medical perspective. Phrases such as '*I **have** to [instigate various additional investigations]*' reflect this more medicalised approach, suggesting that women are being failed by midwives who do not seek informed consent which is a central tenet of healthcare (Chan et al. 2017). This again calls into question their professionalism and adherence to The Code (NMC 2018).

The institutional questionnaires that are utilised to record information during antenatal appointments appear to provide a 'checklist' type approach to the antenatal interview. Midwives appear to find this helpful, however, this means that all women are asked the same questions irrespective of their individual needs or wishes. This risks conflating the 'woman-centred' appointment to a list of routinised questions that may devalue professional autonomy and lead to ineffective individualised decisions being made (Frain 2018).

Providing educational opportunities for midwives at both under-graduate and post-graduate levels that facilitate exploration around communication and consultation skills may strengthen and support practice. Recipients of such education may, as a result, develop confidence in raising sensitive issues whilst concurrently developing effective partnerships with women.

Limitations

This was an exploratory study with thirteen practicing community midwife participants. Whilst offering insight into how midwives practice with respect to providing care to obese pregnant women in one geographical location, it is unclear if these findings can be generalised to other areas of practice or geographical areas. All data were collected by one researcher.

The views of women were not captured during this study, but this was a conscious decision because the research aimed to explore influencing factors for midwifery practice during antenatal appointments. Comparisons between length of experience and practice style was not investigated, doing so may have elicited further insights into practice. Whilst midwives appeared anxious about offending women, none of them raised concerns about having complaints raised against them. Further enquiry about this issue may also have yielded deeper insights.

Conclusion

The observational way in which midwives reported that they learn communication skills may be a weakness in professional practice. Midwives reported that they had not received any formal education around communication although this was not verified with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Midwives are failing women by omitting appropriate evidence based information during appointments for some women. This in turn could risk the good health of mother and baby.

Designing curricula, ensuring that targeted educational components, with respect to communication and consultation skills are included may strengthen midwifery practice and empower midwives to raise and discuss the topic of obesity. However, more work is required to ascertain if this educational need is UK wide. In addition, the provision of post graduate educational opportunities by HEIs that will facilitate midwives to develop their communication and consultations skills may be beneficial for those already in practice. Midwives may not be aware that they are contravening The Code (NMC 2018) by not raising and maintaining dialogue about obesity with pregnant women.

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Table1 – Summary of maternal risks when a woman is obese during pregnancy

Gestational Diabetes (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Hypertensive disorders (Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia). (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Venous thromboembolitic disease (VTE) (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Risk of requiring induction of labour and the incumbent risks (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Risk of requiring caesarean section and its incumbent risks (Denison et al. 2009, Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Risks of wound infections Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Difficulty with breastfeeding (Keely et al. 2015)

Table 2 – Risks to the fetus when a mother is obese.

Risks to the pregnancy where a mother is obese
Miscarriage (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018; Stirrat & Reynolds 2018)
Fetal abnormality (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Macrosomic fetus leading to complications at delivery such as shoulder dystocia (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Preterm birth (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Stillbirth (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds (2014); MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018;

Table 3 – Risks to the newborn where the mother is obese

Risks to the newborn where the mother is obese
Macrosomia (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Brachial injury and fractured clavicle (as a result of shoulder dystocia) (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Higher risk of the baby being admitted to the neonatal unit (Catalano et al 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Hypoglycaemia (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Difficulty establishing breastfeeding (Keely et al. 2015)

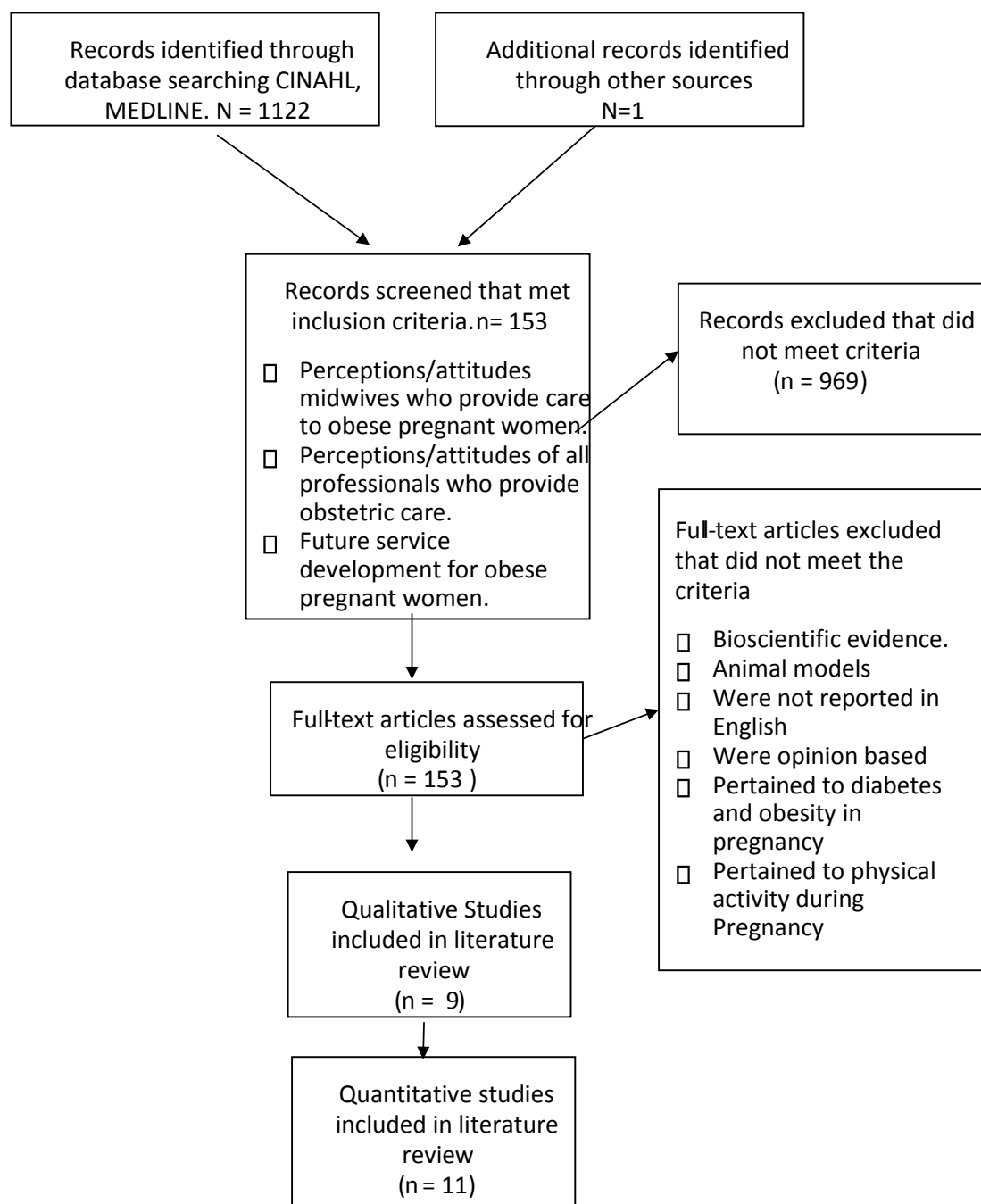


Figure 1 – PRISMA chart summarising literature search strategy.

Table 4 - Summary of findings from the literature review

	Number of Papers	Years of publication	Key Findings
Qualitative research (Professional practice)	9	2010 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Midwives lack proficiency to raise and discuss the topics surrounding obesity.• Concern that
Quantitative research (Professional practice)	11	2010 -2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none">doing so will negatively impact the midwife/woman relationship.• Educational provision is required for midwives

Table 5 – Summary of participant characteristics

Participant Name *	Length of Community Experience	Area of Practice **
Anna	15 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Beth	17 years	Semi-rural – mainly deprived population
Catriona	4.5 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent area.
Denise	1 year	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent area.
Elaine	14 years	Urban – deprived area
Frances	25 years	Rural – deprived area
Gaynor	17 years	Urban – deprived area
Heather	4 years	Urban – affluent area
Issy	6 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Julia	5 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Kat	20 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
Linda	1 year	Urban – deprived area
Mandy	3 years	Rural – mixed deprived and affluent population.
All names are pseudonyms to protect participant's identity* Description of area of practice from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation** (SIMD 2018)		

Table 6 - Stepwise approach to data analysis

Stage of analysis	Progress of analysis (Descriptive to analytical)
1.Transcripts made	To allow familiarisation with the data
2.Transcripts read and re-read	To allow for an overview of the findings/themes that were emerging.
3.Colour coded in the hard copies and preliminary themes identified	Four dominant broad themes identified.
4.Uploading of transcripts in to NVivo 10 computer programme	Original highlighted excerpts assigned a category or node. Nodes expanded and the data were further analysed and interpreted with a focus on observing for differences and similarities in views and practices.
5.Line by line analysis observation of the transcripts	Observing for linguistical nuances that allowed for deeper understanding and meaning to be elicited from the data.
6.Preliminary themes identified	Four themes identified pertaining to practice, organisational expectations and societal change.

Table 7 – Summary of key findings.

Main theme	Situational context of practice	Constructing relationships and partnerships with women	Midwives as public health agents
Sub themes 1	Blending the paradigms of midwifery and obstetric practice	Developing an effective partnership with women.	Mode of delivery (public health messages and messengers)
Sub themes 2	'The protocols say' – risk to exercising professional judgement	Information exchange between midwife and woman.	"I think they want us to give everything priority"
Sub themes 3		I just don't know! (enough about the topic)	"[Feeling] so time constrained." Time constraints leading to being unable to hear the woman's full story

Summary of final revisions V1 11/01/21

Reviewr 1	Chronology of tables and figures	Amended in the BJOM system
Reviewer 1	Consistency in relation to diary episodes	I am uncertain what is being referred to here.
Reviewer 3	Use of the word 'interrogate' on page 9	The word 'interrogate' has been changed as suggested in table 6 and in the corresponding text on page 7.
Reviewer 3	Suggestion of a follow up study	I have now added a comment at the end of the paper suggesting that this work will be developed over the next few years.

V5 – Final revisions
05.02.21

Introduction

Obesity has been recognised as one of the leading health concerns in our society (World Health Organisation 2018). Evidence suggests that good health is at risk for those individuals who live with BMI>30kg/m² (Herring et al. 2010; Russell et al. 2010; Furness et al. 2011; Heslehurst et al. 2013; Foster et al. 2014). However, obesity rates continue to rise, and obesity remains prevalent both nationally and globally (Scottish Public Health Observatory 2018; World Health Organisation 2015), multi-factorial reasons have been cited for this such as diets high in obesogenic foods and sedentary lifestyles (Vandevijvere et al. 2018).

Living with a raised BMI>30kg/m² whilst pregnant carries risks for both women, and their babies that can lead to poor pregnancy outcomes for both and risk the ongoing health of the off spring (Catalano et al, 2009; Denison et al, 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Keely 2015; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE 2014; MBRRACE 2018).

Evidence suggests that the continued prevalence of obesity in pregnant women will impact upon future generations, who will, in turn, experience the incumbent risks of obesity and sub-optimal health. It is likely therefore, that the ongoing cycle of obesity will continue to impact on the costs of future healthcare provision.

Midwives, as the first professional point of contact for many women, have a key role to play in providing appropriate evidenced based advice regarding lifestyle choices of which diet, physical activity and weight management are a few (Dunkley-Bent 2004). Furthermore, providing women with dietary and physical activity advice has been found to improve maternal health and pregnancy outcomes (Jewell et al. 2014; McGiveron et al. 2014; Ronnberg et al. 2014; Haby et al. 2015). Raising the topic of, and maintaining dialogue with women about obesity has been found to be challenging, with professionals being fearful of offending women (Furness et al. 2011; Macleod et al.2013; Wilkinson et al. 2013; Foster & Hirst 2014). Research was undertaken to gain deeper understanding of community

midwifery practice and how appropriate information is provided to obese women in South East Scotland.

Table1 – Summary of maternal risks when a woman is obese during pregnancy

Risks to obese pregnant women
Gestational Diabetes (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Hypertensive disorders (Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia) (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Venous thromboembolic disease (VTE) (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Risk of requiring induction of labour and the incumbent risks (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Risk of requiring caesarean section and its incumbent risks (Denison et al. 2009, Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Risks of wound infections Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Difficulty with breastfeeding (Keely et al. 2015)

Table 2 – Risks to the fetus when a mother is obese.

Risks to the pregnancy where a mother is obese
Miscarriage (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Fetal abnormality (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Macrosomic fetus leading to complications at delivery such as shoulder dystocia (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Preterm birth (Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)
Stillbirth ((Denison et al. 2009; Denison & Chiswick 2011; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2014; MBRRACE_UK 2018)

Table 3 – Risks to the newborn where the mother is obese

Risks to the newborn where the mother is obese
Macrosomia (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
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Higher risk of the baby being admitted to the neonatal unit (Catalano et al 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Hypoglycaemia (Catalano et al. 2009; Drake & Reynolds 2014; Stirrat & Reynolds 2014)
Difficulty establishing breastfeeding (Keely et al. 2015)

Antenatal Care in South East Scotland

Community midwives who took part in this study are based in various health centres and GP surgeries and ensure that every woman in every geographical area has access to midwifery services. During the antenatal course, the community midwife is responsible for providing holistic care to women ensuring that appropriate referrals are made to specialists when risks are identified or deviations from normal occur, ensuring appropriate care is provided (Pathways in maternity care 2009; The Best Start 2017).

Aim of Research Study

The aim of the research was to gain deeper understanding about how community midwives practice with respect to raising the topic of obesity and to explore how they maintained dialogue with women about this. Community midwives are well placed to discuss complex health issues with women and their families throughout pregnancy and in the postnatal period of which living with a raised BMI is one. Prior to commencing the research, a narrative literature review was undertaken, the findings of which informed the study design.

Literature review

The literature search took aimed to identify literature that reported on professional practice with respect to caring for and advising obese pregnant women. Figure 1 outlines the search strategy that was utilised during this review. The literature was reviewed using questions adapted from Greenhalgh (1998) for quantitative papers, and Walsh and Downe (2006) for qualitative papers. Three dominant themes were found: (Table 4) - Midwives perceived that they lacked proficiency in advice giving, midwives were fearful of damaging the midwife/woman relationship, midwives had received insufficient education (about obesity as a topic).

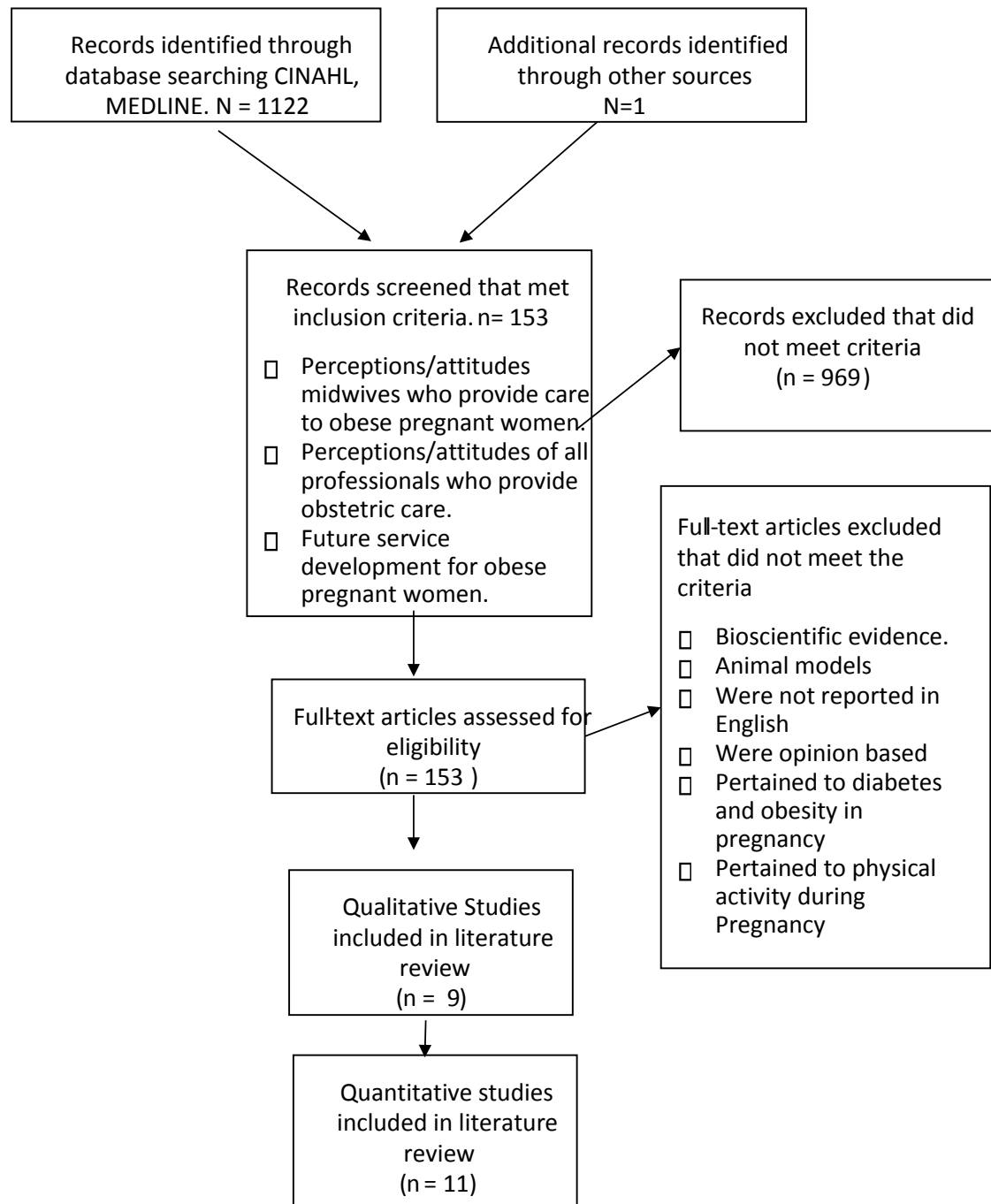


Figure 1 – PRISMA chart summarising literature search strategy.

Ethical Approval

Ethics approval for this study was gained from the Higher Education Institution (HEI) and Research and Development department of the NHS Health Board (R&D 2017/0316) where the investigation was to be undertaken, NHS ethical approval for this study was not required because no service users were asked to participate.

Table 4 – Summary of findings from the literature review

	Number of Papers	Years of publication	Key Findings
Qualitative research (Professional practice)	9	2010 - 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Midwives lack proficiency to raise and discuss the topics surrounding obesity. • Concern that doing so will negatively impact the midwife/woman relationship. • Educational provision is required for midwives
Quantitative research (Professional practice)	11	2010 - 2015	

Recruitment

Initially, face-to-face meetings were held with community midwifery teams, information sheets were distributed to individuals for them to consider and a follow up call was made to them after a twenty-four hour period asking if they would like to participate. Extra information sheets were left in each office to allow those who had been off duty on the day of the visit, ensuring that the research was effectively advertised. Two midwives made

contacted with the researcher as a result of this strategy and participated in the study. In total, thirteen practicing community midwives consented to take part. A summary of participant characteristics can be seen in Table 1.

Table 5 – Summary of participant characteristics

Participant Name *	Length of Community Experience	Area of Practice **
Anna	15 years	Urban – mixed deprived and affluent population
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All names are pseudonyms to protect participant's identity* Description of area of practice from Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation** (SIMD 2018)		

Data Collection

Data were collected from January to May 2018. Following written and ongoing consent, in-depth interviews were chosen as the data collection method and midwives were also provided with a practice diary asking them to reflect upon **up to five** care episodes where they had provided care to women who had a BMI \geq 30kg/m². Interviews lasted between 20 and 65 minutes. The interview schedule was informed by the initial narrative literature review focusing upon professional practice and advice giving in the context of caring for obese pregnant women (Herring et al. 2010; Stotland et al. 2010; Smith et al 2012; Willcox et al 2012; Heslehurst et al. 2013; Knight-Agarwal et al. 2014). Interviews were transcribed verbatim and data were analysed thematically, data from the practice diaries were also analysed thematically.

Philosophical Underpinning

This study drew on the principles of Social Constructionism, a philosophy rooted in the social sciences (Franklin 1995; Burr 2015; Gergen 2015) that is concerned with the 'language' and 'traditions' of particular groups (Gergen 2015). Gergen (2015) refers to the 'game of words' and suggests that individual groups may all have constructed particular 'languages' and 'behaviours' and that the meanings of particular words, phrases and actions may differ in different contexts.

Community midwives in South East Scotland are currently 'based' in community settings such as general practitioner (GP) surgeries and work both independently and remotely from their hospital-based colleagues. They are often the first point of contact for pregnant women (Pathways in Maternity Care 2009) in Scotland. It is possible that the consequences of this contextual situation where midwives meet women (often for the first time) and aim to concurrently raise sensitive topics and build supportive relationships may be influential in 'constructing' language, practices and behaviours that are unique to community practice and influence how professional conversations develop.

Data Analysis

An iterative, seven-stage stepwise approach was developed (Table 6) (Miles & Huberman 1994: Gibbs 2007: Harding 2019) and data were interrogated, observing for language, traditions and behaviours of midwives as they interacted within their contextual situation (Gergen 2015). Interrogation of the data continued at each stage of analysis, with observance for unique linguistic and behavioural nuances continuing. Three overarching themes were developed that encompassed key elements of community practice: - The contextual situation of practice, constructing relationships with women and the midwife as a public health agent. The data were further analysed and interpreted and sub-themes developed, A summary of these themes and sub-themes can be seen in Table 7.

Table 6 - Stepwise approach to data analysis

Stage of analysis	Progress of analysis (Descriptive to analytical)
1. Transcripts made	To allow familiarisation with the data
2. Transcripts read and re-read	To allow for an overview of the findings/themes that were emerging.
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5. Line by line analysis observation of the transcripts	Observing for linguistic nuances that allowed for deeper understanding and meaning to be elicited from the data.
6. Preliminary themes identified	Four themes identified pertaining to practice, organisational expectations and societal change.
7. Return to hard copies to re-engage with the data. Line by line analysis repeated observing for language, context and tradition	Three overarching themes identified; Constructing relationships with women*, the situational context of practice and the midwife as a public health agent.

Table 7 – Summary of key findings.

Main theme	Situational context of practice	Constructing relationships and partnerships with women	Midwives as public health agents
Sub themes 1	Blending the paradigms of midwifery and obstetric practice	Developing an effective partnership with women.	Mode of delivery (public health messages and messengers)
Sub themes 2	'The protocols say' – risk to exercising professional judgement	Information exchange between midwife and woman.	"I think they want us to give everything priority"
Sub themes 3		I just don't know! (enough about the topic)	"[Feeling] so time constrained." Time constraints leading to being unable to hear the woman's full story

Findings - Constructing relationships with women.

Midwives appeared to prioritise the development of respectful and trusting relationships with women and their families during the pregnancy and understand that they had a professional duty to provide evidence-based advice: -

*"...You have to get their trust, you have to get their respect as the midwife for that first appointment and you can engage them and they feel and they think you're of value to them as the midwife and that you're educating them and can **give them good advice** then you're **on their side** and they'll come back but if you alienate them at that first appointment and start lecturing them and you know...." (Frances)*

However, the subject of weight and weight management appeared to be viewed as a sensitive one that some midwives veered away from for fear of causing offence to women in their care:-

“...I don’t actually have a problem with it [discussing having a raised BMI] because I really feel it’s a benefit to them that eh....I think it’s a benefit to them in that we.....because they are at huge risk, that we can hopefully reduce this risk and that we’ll pick up problems sooner rather than later...” (Anna).

“...at that initial meeting you are trying to build up that relationship and the last thing you want to do is annoy...” (Catriona)

The above two quotes demonstrate that despite understanding the potential consequences of being obese, tensions arise for professionals that appear to inhibit meaningful discussion.

Midwives turned to relevant clinical protocols as a ‘way in’ to the conversation and viewed these documents as ‘giving permission’ for them to raise sensitive topics of which living with a BMI \geq 30kg/m².is one:-

*“...Yes, yes, because it’s not me having a pop at you. It’s me being told this is what **I have** to do by clinical guidance from the hospital. Then makes them go (name)’s not having a pop at me and saying I’m fat...”* (Elaine)

Using protocols in this way however, inhibits the development of autonomous practice and suggests that some midwives may be missing opportunities to explore lifestyle choices such as diet, weight maintenance and physical activity, all of which have been shown to improve outcomes for pregnancy, labour and birth (Jewell et al. 2014; McGiveron et al. 2014; Haby et al. 2015). This calls into question their adherence to The Code (NMC 2018) and their

understanding of **how** to practice autonomously, an element of which is to provide current evidence-based advice to women without first requiring permission to do so (NMC 2018).

Despite the existence of clinical protocols, some midwives did appear to develop communication strategies of their own volition, attempting to raise conversations with women about living with obesity:-

“...I just think that’s just years and I think realising what works and what doesn’t and also the feedback from my women because I have been here for 13 years, a lot of them say that they like the ‘spade like’ approach that I have...” (Elaine)

However, when probed, this midwife did acknowledge that her communication style was based on her own assessment of her skills and not on evidence-based models. This calls in to questions whether midwives measure their self-assessment against professional standards and may suggest a lack of self-awareness with respect to their professional communication styles.

Information Exchange Between Midwife and Woman

When probed more closely, participants acknowledged that they had learned ‘communication’ informally and ‘on the job’ as a student and during many years of practice rather than as a result of receiving formal education: -

“...I think as a student you’ve got such a fantastic position, you’re in such a fantastic position because you get to work with different midwives and see how they do things and I was forever ‘Oh I like the way she said that’, ‘Oh I like the way she did that’, you know. So you pick up a lot of positive ways of saying things through watching other people and then I think when you qualify you just have to learn what, what your style is but it takes time to do that you know...” (Linda)

Although there was awareness that individuals used this ‘on the job’ approach to develop their communication skills, there appeared to be a lack of insight about various communications styles that are available (Silverman et al. 2013). It is possible that being exposed to educational opportunities that facilitate exploration of these styles may support practice.

‘The protocols say’ The Risk to Professional Judgement

Institutional questionnaires used to record information in the maternity notes appeared to not only provide permission for midwives to raise the topic of obesity, but also to devolve the responsibility for doing so to the institution: -

“...So I say ‘the computer’s just worked out your BMI, were you aware of your BMI, do you know what BMI is?’ and just you know, explore it with them. And they just go ‘well I know I’m a wee bit heavier’ or sometimes if it’s a second time Mum they’ll go ‘well I’m definitely a wee bit heavier than I was in my first pregnancy’...” (Frances)

In addition, there were several instances where midwives appeared to utilise these questionnaire as a ‘tick-box’ list rather than personalising and structuring the appointments ensuring the inclusion of woman specific topics: -

“...Basically I wait to the point in the notes where I’m almost given licence to talk about it because Trak [computer programme] has told me to talk about it. And the same goes for any other kind of awkward questions like you know the questions about domestic violence, questions about previous drug use or depression or whatever. I ask the question when it actually occurs in the notes...” (Kat).

This use of questionnaires appears to perpetuate the lack of autonomous practice and facilitates midwives to 'hide' behind the questions, suggesting a 'self-protection' strategy, although it was not clear what they were protecting themselves from.

Discussion

The importance of the midwife-woman relationship (Foster & Hirst 2014; Jomeen 2017; McParlin et al. 2017) is advocated in the professional driver documents as being a positive force in a woman's life (Pathways for maternity care 2009; Midwifery 2020 2010; The Best Start 2017). Participants valued the women-midwife relationship, appearing to prioritise it over delivering evidence-based advice that may optimise the health of mother and baby. These findings mirror other international findings (Heslehurst et al. 2013; Knight-Agarwal et al. 2014; Pan et al 2015; McParlin et al. 2017). This apparent lack of professional awareness calls into question their compliance with the NMC Code of Conduct (NMC 2018) and their understanding of 'Practise effectively' (NMC 201, Page 9) concerning their responsibility to deliver evidence-based information.

Participants appeared to pride themselves on being 'good' communicators, however they were unable to articulate how they arrived at this conclusion, calling into question their professional knowledge about the communication of sensitive issues. They appeared to judge for themselves, what was 'good' or 'sub-optimal' practice prior to developing or *constructing* their own practice rather than underpinning it with evidence. This suggests that their professional communication skills may not be as effective as they believe. Silverman et al. (2013, p.7) caution that "experience alone can be a poor teacher" and state that communication education should be as robust as that of any other skill. Provision of targeted education with respect to communication may therefore, strengthen midwifery practice.

Midwives viewed the clinical protocols as providing 'permission' to raise 'sensitive' topics of which obesity is one. This appeared to allow them to 'distance' themselves from the

somewhat prescriptive obesity protocol used in the Health Board (Denison et al. 2016) and the investigations that are advised for obese pregnant women, explaining that these were compulsory requirements rather than being optional. This risks midwifery practice being viewed from a medical perspective. Phrases such as ‘*I **have** to [instigate various additional investigations]*’ reflect this more medicalised approach, suggesting that women are being failed by midwives who do not **always** seek informed consent which is a central tenet of healthcare (Chan et al. 2017). This again calls into question their professionalism and adherence to The Code (NMC 2018).

The institutional questionnaires that are utilised to record information during antenatal appointments appear to provide a ‘checklist’ type approach to the antenatal interview. Midwives appear to find this helpful, however, this means that all women are asked the same questions irrespective of their individual needs or wishes. This risks conflating the ‘woman-centred’ appointment to a list of routinised questions that may devalue professional autonomy and lead to ineffective individualised decisions being made (Frain 2018).

Providing educational opportunities for midwives at both under-graduate and post-graduate levels that facilitate exploration around communication and consultation skills may strengthen and support practice. Recipients of such education may, as a result, develop confidence in raising sensitive issues whilst concurrently developing effective partnerships with women.

Limitations

This was an exploratory study with thirteen practicing community midwife participants. Whilst offering insight into how midwives practice with respect to providing care to obese pregnant women in one geographical location, it is unclear if these findings can be generalised to other areas of practice or geographical areas. All data were collected by one researcher. The views of women were not captured during this study, but this was a conscious decision because the research aimed to explore influencing factors for midwifery practice during

antenatal appointments. Comparisons between length of experience and practice style was not investigated, doing so may have elicited further insights into practice. Whilst midwives appeared anxious about offending women, none of them raised concerns about having complaints raised against them. Further enquiry about this issue may also have yielded deeper insights.

Conclusion

The observational way in which midwives reported that they learn communication skills may be a weakness in professional practice. Midwives reported that they had not received any formal education around communication although this was not verified with Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Midwives are failing women by omitting appropriate evidence based information during appointments for some women. This in turn could risk the good health of mother and baby.

Designing curricula, ensuring that targeted educational components, with respect to communication and consultation skills are included may strengthen midwifery practice and empower midwives to raise and discuss the topic of obesity. However, more work is required to ascertain if this educational need is UK wide. In addition, the provision of post graduate educational opportunities by HEIs that will facilitate midwives to develop their communication and consultations skills may be beneficial for those already in practice. Midwives may not be aware that they are contravening The Code (NMC 2018) by not raising and maintaining dialogue about obesity with pregnant women.

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Revisions for article – 2020.0093R2
08.02.21

Table of Revisions	
Reviewer 1 - Confusion in the data collection section between 3 or 5 cases	This has now been changed and clarified. Five care episodes were asked for.
Reviewer 3 - The abstract could be lengthened.	The abstract has been lengthened but it is now a little longer than the editorial guidance. However, more information on the findings is included.
Reviewer 3 - Need to reference the second paragraph.	The referencing has now been corrected in the introduction.

V2 – amended abstract
5.02.21

Title: **Obesity Matters: Targeted education addressing consultation and communication skills may strengthen midwifery practice when caring for obese pregnant women. A qualitative interview study.**

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Abstract: Obese pregnant women (BMI>30kg/m²) are at increased risk of developing complications during pregnancy, labour and birth. Furthermore, their offspring are at risk of short and long-term health complications. Midwives are ideally situated to inform women about risks and to support them in optimising their health. How midwives raise and maintain dialogue with women about this health issue is not well understood.

A qualitative research study was conducted drawing on the principles of social constructionism to explore how midwives practiced and maintained dialogue with women about the risks of living with obesity.

Data were analysed thematically, three themes emerged: 'situational context of practice', 'constructing partnerships with women', 'midwife as a public health agent'. Midwives appeared to have learned their communication skills informally, 'on the job', but utilised institutional questionnaires as a mechanism for opening 'sensitive' conversations. This approach appeared to guide appointment dialogue and risked providing woman-centred care to individuals whilst concurrently inhibiting development of professional autonomy.

Providing educational opportunities for midwives with respect to consultation education in midwifery curricula may strengthen midwifery practice with respect to discussing sensitive topics.

Acknowledgments: With thanks to all the midwives who consented to take part in this study. Without their time and their honesty this research would never have been possible.

Conflicts of interest: There are no conflicts of interest.

Key points: Rates of obese pregnant women presenting for maternity care continue to rise. How midwives raise and maintain dialogue with women about health risks is poorly understood. Evidence suggests that modifying diet, increasing physical activity and maintaining weight in pregnancy can improve maternity outcomes. Research was undertaken to gain deeper understanding about how community midwives approach this element of care. Findings suggest that providing educational opportunities at both under and post graduate levels with respect to communication and consultation may strengthen practice and empower midwives to engage in conversations about perceived sensitive topics.

Key words: Obesity, antenatal care, communication, woman-centred care.